

Oligo DNA chip

1, 1, 2, 2
1, 2

Research about oligo DNA microarray analysis system for the classification of acute myeloid leukemia and the prediction of anti-cancer drug response

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ABSTRACT

In this research to minimize side effects of anti-cancer treatment to AML patients, we developed the system that can predict responses for the conventional anti-cancer drug dosage using a new print type oligo DNA chip. After pre-processing (gene filtering, normalization and missing value estimation) seven AML patients' expression data, we can extract 89 genes that is significant to classify the CR (complete remedy) group and NoCR (no complete remedy) group using SAM method. And through applying hierarchical clustering to that data, two CR samples and 5 NoCR samples can be classified. If we make a new biochip with significant genes, effective anti-cancer treatments will be available.

print type oligo DNA chip[1] (AML)

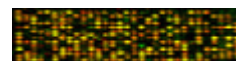
Methods Datasets & Experiment Design

mononuclear total RNA Jurkat T lymphocyte mRNA cDNA Cy3(green) Cy5(red) dye oligomer(50bp) DNA spotting oligo DNA chip[1] Chip

supervised learning

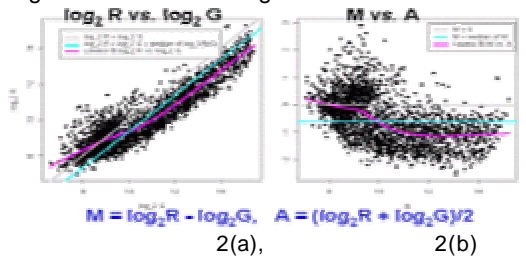
Pre-processing

hybridization spot chip (G R NA). poor spot empty spot NA missing value spot pseudo coloring dna chip



Introduction
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high throughput genome, proteome IT DNA Chip (microarray) 가
Affymetrix oligo DNA chip cDNA chip

1 R G
 , R G
 가 R G
 , cy3 cy5
 (M) (A)
 (2(b)) [2]. data(10416x7
) 20% NA
 10416 gene 7
 chip 가 NA
 80%
 gene gene filtering 10416
 gene 6483 gene

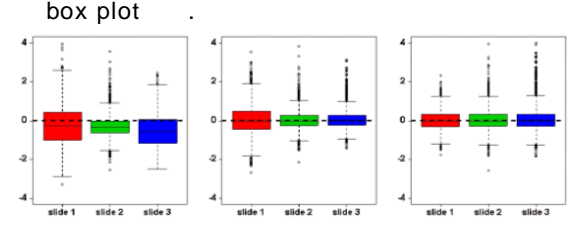


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 (e.g. different labeling efficiencies of the dyes, different amounts of Cy3- and Cy5-labelled cDNA, different scanning parameters, print-tip, spatial or plate effects) systematic variation

normalization
 chip chip print-tip
 group print-tip group M vs. A
 plot local regression
 LOWESS[3] fitting line M

location normalization
 , MAD chip
 24 print-tip group M
 scale normalization
 [2]. 가 6 chip
 (within -slide normalization),
 7 chip M
 scale normalization

(between -slide normalization). 3 (a) normalization ,
 (b) location normalization , (c) scale normalization
 normalization , M

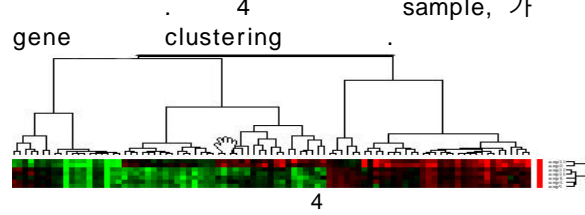


gene filtering 6704 by 8
 M matrix NA
 . missing value estimation
 robustness가 clustering algorithm
 KNN

(k-nearest neighborhood) NA
 [4].
 Clustering(Gene selection & Classification)
 가 6483 gene

marker gene
 m-fold change가 gene
 A gene M
 t-test SAM[5]
 SAM d-statistics
 permuted d-statistics
 order statistics threshold
 (delta) 가 (false discovery rate)
 89 marker

matrix 89(gene) by 7(sample) M clustering
 hierarchical clustering[6]
 , 7 sample vector 가
 , sample 가
 sample 7 AML
 (2) 가 class (5)
 gene vector 가
 89 gene
 . 4 sample, 가



Discussion

가 가 ,
 가

Reference

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 [4] Troyanskaya, O., et al., Missing value estimation methods for DNA microarrays. Bioinformatics, Vol. 17 no. 6 2001, pages 520-525.
 [5] Tibshirani, Robert et al. Significance analysis of microarrays applied to the ionizing radiation response. PNAS 2001 98: 5116-5121, (Apr 24).
 [6] Johnson, Richard A., Applied multivariate statistical analysis. Prentice Hall International Edition, pages